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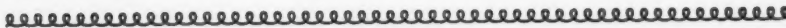
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SPRING, 1953



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Compton Comment

IS there more drama in the coronation of a queen than in that of a king? Is there something in the character and personality of this so young Elizabeth that impresses people? Or does the coming coronation appeal especially to the imagination because it stands out in such colorful relief against the grimness of so much of the world's news?

Whatever the reason, every librarian knows the contagion of the current interest in everything English, an interest which will be steadily accelerated as June 2 approaches.

Since we at Compton's claim no clairvoyant powers, it is a fortunate coincidence that several years ago we engaged, as consultant on things British, Dr. Howard Robinson, then head of the history department of Oberlin College, and began the re-writing of all articles on Great Britain and the British Isles. Among those completed before 1953 were *England*, *English Literature*, *Ireland*, *Great Britain*, and the *British Isles*.

New in the 1953 edition are *English History*, *British Commonwealth and Empire*, *Scotland*, *London*, *Elizabeth II*, and for good measure a rewritten article on *Elizabeth I*. The article on *London* is especially worth scanning. It is a *must* for anyone planning a trip to London, not only for its text



but for its pictures and map. Thousands of people who will watch the coronation proceedings on television will be especially interested in this double-page map of London, which locates all the historic buildings and shows the famous streets.

Time spent now in examining these up-to-date and interesting British articles in the 1953 edition of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia will save many headaches later as circulating materials melt away. This is a suggestion for those librarians who work with adults as well as for children's and school librarians.

Bibliophiles will be interested in a little side light which has a nuisance value for many publishers. Elizabeth Tudor (1533-1603) is referred to in thousands of books merely as "Queen Elizabeth." Now that another Elizabeth is Queen, this earlier Elizabeth automatically becomes Elizabeth I and must be so designated. Since her name appears many times in books on Elizabethan literature and English history, you can imagine the plate corrections that will be required as new editions of many books in these fields are published. Compton's made these essential changes for the 1953 edition, and a merry chase the "good Queen Bess" led us. Her name suddenly popped up in the most amazing and unexpected places.

L. J. L.

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Regionalism In Literature*

By W. T. COUCH

You have given me a large subject, one on which it would be possible to talk indefinitely or to write whole libraries of books, but I promise you I shall be merciful and stop before I have exhausted the subject, and, I hope, before I have exhausted you.

If I jump around and smatter here and there I do so not merely because the subject is large and I am small. I do so because it cannot be cut up into parts and reduced to handlable size. Before I get through, you will see, if I succeed in showing you what I see, that regionalism is as long as time, as broad and wide as the world, and therefore so large that you can't see it except in your mind's eye; and, finally, when you think you see it most clearly it eludes your vision and seems almost to disappear.

All literature, including the most abstract, is regional in the sense of being the product of particular times and places. To trace through time the symbols of abstract ideas, even the most abstract, such as those representing the mathematical idea of one, is to discover regional origins and influences.

At the same time it is true that it is not possible today from the mathematical symbols in a mathematical journal to tell whether a paper was written by a southerner or northerner, a Hindu or a German. Standardization has had its victories. Many peoples in the world today are equally capable of making atomic bombs and

of saying to each other "be my brother or I will drop an atomic bomb on you."

Language and dialect, geography, soil, climate, race vary from one region on the earth's surface to another. The following speech is characteristic of a certain group in only one of the regions of the United States:

"I allow you-all are foreigners."

"We are on our way a-travelin'. We are a-looken for a good place to settle down."

The term "you-all" in the first sentence is enough to determine the region.

If the speech were heard rather than seen in print, even if it contained only words in general usage wherever English is spoken, the mode of speech would make the region of the speaker evident.

Let us look at a passage free from identifying terms such as "you-all." I warn you that in selecting this passage, I am taking unfair advantage. You may find that you are so charmed by the language of the author that you aren't able to look for signs of regionalism.

I now introduce you to that classic of the southern highlands, home of local color, *The Balsam Groves of Grandfather Mountain*, and our heroine for the moment, Miss Lidie Meeks:

The beautiful young lady, Miss Lidie Meeks, was one of the faculty of St. Mary's School, in the city of Raleigh. She was a medium-sized elegant figure, wearing a neatly-fitted travelling dress of black alpaca. Her raven black hair, co-

*Address delivered at the fifth general session, October 31, 1952, SELA Conference.

pious both in length and volume and figured like a deep river rippled by the wind, was parted in the center and combed smoothly down, ornamenting her pink temples with a flowing tracery that passed round to its modillion windings on a graceful crown. Her mouth was set with pearls adorned with elastic rubies and tuned with minstrel lays, while her nose gracefully concealed its own umbrage, and her eyes imparted a radiant glow to the azure of the sky. Jewels of plain gold were about her ears and her tapering strawberry hands, and a golden chain, attached to a time-keeper of the same material, sparkled on an elegantly rounded bosom that was destined to be pushed forward by sighs, as the reader will in due time observe. Modest, benevolent, and mild in manners, she was probably the fairest of North Carolina's daughters.

Now, having introduced you to Miss Lidie, I feel that I cannot stop without letting you in on her romance also. And this is not inappropriate in an article on regionalism, because regionalism, as we have discovered, leads from one thing to another. It appears that Miss Lidie had been deeply enamoured of one named Clippersteel, but something had come between them, and Clippersteel had left for parts unknown. Then, one day while Miss Lidie was wandering in pensive mood through the balsam groves of Grandfather Mountain, lo! whom should she see but Charlie Clippersteel.

When Clippersteel observed (her), he said:

'Miss Lidie, I offer you my hand, as in the days of yore, to help you up the rocks and steps of a path which, my guide informs me, leads through flowery beds and mossy dales like these.'

'I accept your offer with thanks, Mr. Charlie; but you are not ready to go; you have not drunk the health you promised,' she said, handing him the concave bark with a smile.

'Pardon me, my friend,' he said; 'it cost me four years in a foreign land to travel to the frigid zone

of my heart, where the snows that ended the summer of love were lighted only by the flitting meteors of the borealis race. But your unexpected presence here today, which I could not avoid, has placed that icy region again under the burning sun of the tropics. Already the snows have gone, and their place is occupied by the water lily, perfumed with the spices and the cloves, and spreading its sweet petals upon my bosom. How can you drive such love as mine from its mortal habitation and leave my bosom empty with all but wondering pain? My heart is thirsty, and you are its living fountain. Let me drink and water a desert that will soon flourish with the green bay-tree and the balm of Gilead.'

'O God,' she cried, 'pardon the weakness of woman,' and burying her face in his bosom, her lachrymal lakes overflowed and anointed his garments with drops that were to him the myrrh of the soul. 'It is pursuit,' she said, 'and not possession, that man enjoys, and now therefore the tender regard you have for me is ready to be cremated upon the pyre of my broken spirit, and nothing but an urn of ashes left to its memory.'

'Never,' replied Charlie, 'never until God Himself is buried, and the dark marble of oblivion erected for his tombstone, shall my person or my angel forsake fair Lidie Meeks.'

Now I consider it almost an act of desecration to examine Miss Lidie and her romance to find out what it is made of; but the interests of understanding must be served, so we have to ask, what is there of a regional nature in these passages?

Is there any local color in the description of Miss Lidie? We have the announcement that Miss Lidie was one of the faculty of St. Mary's School in the city of Raleigh, and there is no doubt of the local existence of the school and the city. But if they made any indelible marks on Miss Lidie, the marks are not revealed to the reader. Miss Lidie was, we are told, a "medium-sized figure," but the world, north, south, east, west, at Miss Lidie's time, we may

be sure, contained many other such figures. I have no doubt that if a census had been taken in the year of the creation of Miss Lidie, it would have been found that medium sized elegant figures, or at least what people thought to be and spoke of as such, were not to be found only in the city of Raleigh, or wandering over Grandfather Mountain. Black alpaca dresses, raven black hair, even mouths set with pearls adorned with elastic rubies might be found anywhere. And so on through the entire passage, including the bosom destined to be pushed forward by sighs.

Call Miss Lidie, if you feel so inclined, a thing of shreds and patches, collected from here and there and somehow miraculously put together. I will not join you, except on the miraculous part. Still I cannot produce any mark, other than the accident of the known habitation of the author and the location of the places mentioned, to prove Miss Lidie southern. Would I know any better than I do that Miss Lidie is southern if the author had presented her to us drinking pot liquor, eating corn bread, hog jowl and turnip greens, and saying "you-all" in between gulps? I think not. The validity of the external sign, whether place name or pot liquor, depends on the way the author uses it; and skill in the use of external signs involves more than external signs. The external sign must be used in a manner such that somehow it is a revelation of something that is wider and deeper, something that extends far beyond itself if it is to have any significance, regional or other.

What is this something? If it is anything, if it exists at all, it obviously must be a way of thinking, feeling, and acting more or less characteristic of groups, of families, communities and whole sections of a country. What

is this in the passages above? I am willing for somebody else to answer and maintain the truth of his answer.

Regionalism, I have warned you, is a slippery subject. Take hold of it as you please and you cannot make it say what it is and continue saying the same from one time to another. At one time it is a literary movement, at another it is political, at another it is both, and at times it appears not to exist at all.

There are those who say it is a good thing and ought to be encouraged, others that the political aspect is bad and ought to be discouraged, still others that regionalism is an inescapable condition of existence and somehow has to be dealt with. I believe the majority of those who have thought on the subject would hold, if the matter were put before them so that they could give the political aspect of regionalism their own meaning, that the concept of a healthy regionalism in politics, in the arts, in all aspects of life, is the most important concept in the world today; and that the general failure to cultivate knowledge of this concept and willingness to be guided by it is the great failure of modern man. Regionalism, it might be said, has to do with the establishment and maintenance of ordering principles in society at every level from the family and the village to the society of nations; and in the absence of knowledge of the principles of regionalism and conduct in accord with them, "humanity must perforce prey on itself."

Those who have been most concerned about regionalism—and many have without knowing it—have ranged themselves in two groups, one subscribing to modern science and insisting that the customs and habits inherited from the past must be abandoned and new modes of thinking and

acting must be established on a scientific basis. To this group "modern man is obsolete."

The other group holds that science is a false messiah, that the advocates of science as a cure-all are ignorant of both the nature of science and of society, that this ignorance is establishing highly-centralized mass-determined governments everywhere, and that these governments while bringing the benefits of modern science to many people, are also bringing them a new serfdom and a series of wars more destructive, more barbaric, more cruel than any the world has ever known.

The wars are charged by the first group to the continued maintenance of a destructive regionalism. The second group replies that the wars are the consequence of deliberately cultivated false doctrines—and taunts the first group: you have power, you are running the governments of the world. If regionalism is not in nature and ineradicable, why do you not get rid of it? Or perhaps you have intended all along to try to get rid of regionalism, of obsolescence, by getting rid of people first in purges, then in greater and more destructive wars?

The lines between these two groups are not clear, not rigidly drawn. The positions stated above are opposite ones between which innumerable positions can be taken and are taken. Many of those who discuss regionalism, and it is discussed most frequently without use of the term, do not know where they stand and, I believe, would be greatly disturbed if somehow they were enabled to discover the influences they are exerting.

If you have followed me, it is hardly necessary that I insist further on the importance of regionalism in the world today.

Every government everywhere, without exception, is concerned with regionalism in one form or another. Every country is part of a larger region. Every country is a region. And every country consists of regions. The power that any government has is determined by the necessity of maintaining itself in the presence of internal and external tensions and all tensions arise out of regional problems.

Regionalism is therefore a universal problem.

But are we certain of this? Can regionalism now do a disappearing act? The author of the article on "regionalism" in the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* denies the existence of regionalism in the United States.

In the United States, regionalism has really never appeared. Such sectional manifestations as have occurred in the history of the country from time to time—the threat of New England to break away from the Union in 1814, the secession of the southern states in the Civil War, the alignment of the agrarian west and south against the industrial east in 1896—were the results of economic antagonisms rather than consciously held regionalist philosophies. Certainly as far as tradition, culture and language are concerned, if the small, occasional and temporary islands of immigrant settlement are excepted, the United States has always presented the aspect of a unified nationalist grouping.

Take your choice. Let the nation be your region if you prefer. But if the sectionalism that led to the American Civil War is not also regionalism, then regionalism is a matter of little importance, hardly worth talking about.

It could be said that the American Civil War and the causes that gave rise to it are long past and the regionalism of that time has now for many years been dead. Donald Davidson in

his thoughtful and highly readable *Attack on Leviathan* quotes from the Beards' *Rise of American Civilization*, written in the middle twenties, on the forces working against regionalism toward the standardization of American life:

Within a week of their announcement the modes of New York, Boston, and Chicago became the modes of Winesburg, Gopher Prairie, and Centerville, and swept on without delay into remote mountain fastnesses. Thus the technology of interchangeable parts was reflected in the clothing, sports, amusements, literature, architecture, manners, and speech of the multitude. The curious stamp of uniformity which had arrested the attention of James Bryce at the dawn of the machine age sank deeper and deeper into every phase of national life—material and spiritual. . . . To artists of a classical bent and to spectators of a soulful temper the pageant in its deadly uniformity was no doubt rather agonizing. But neither could explain how an age of machinery might by any magic retain the flexibility inherent in an age of handicrafts.

The forces working toward the standardization of the South were greatly accelerated in the twenty-year period of the New and Fair deals. "The public and private economies of the South," said H. C. Nixon in an article in the spring 1950 issue of the *Virginia Quarterly Review*, "are too intimately linked with Federal funds to permit widespread support for a rebellious cry of 'statism.' The greatest gains in the individual incomes of the region for the past decade have been connected with government services and payments."

There could be no disputing this fact, and even the most unregenerate southern opponents of statism could not help being secretly glad that the South was finally getting something to balance the tariffs it had paid the manufacturing interest during the

long, hard, impoverishing decades after the War between the States. But whatever the explanation, there were still areas of doubt and opposition. "The march of the New Democracy in the South," says Nixon, "is impeded by the perpetuation of an excess weight of static ruralism in state legislatures, with a consequent and corresponding effect on the inner management of state politics."

It was not possible in public with impunity to offer thanks to God for this state of affairs, but some made their feelings public anyway.

If ruralism in the South continued to be a check against the trends toward standardization and centralization, it was so only because somehow it was imbedded in nature. All the active forces of society, the wealth-creating, the educating, the reforming were working as hard as they could to make the people of the rural areas over in the image of the people who lived in the cities. The intellectuals, who should have known better, led in this effort. If they did not agree with the judgment of Marx expressed in his phrase "rural idiocy," they did not bother to say wherein they disagreed. Only one group of intellectuals in the country, the Nashville agrarians, had bothered to try to understand the "static ruralism" of the South, and that group unable to get a hearing, had quit trying to make itself heard. Of the two important intellectual movements in the South during the last quarter century, one led by the agrarians at Vanderbilt University and the other by Howard Odum and Rupert Vance at the University of North Carolina, the agrarian movement was the one most needed to check the centralizing tendencies of the time.

I have had a long argument with the agrarians. My experience with

them has been not totally unlike that of Brer Rabbit with the Tar Baby. When I first attacked them in the thirties, they caught and held my interest, and I have not been able to escape the hold they established on me. I have never been able to understand the disdain and contempt that the typical intellectual reveals for the common man, whose champion he pretends to be, when the common man gets worried about the use of freedom to destroy old, established values. The agrarians were the only group to give serious, sympathetic attention to this problem.

It is just barely possible that the "static ruralism" reported by Mr. Nixon is merely one of the signs of the immortality of regionalism. But whatever it means, there it is.

Now let us take a new grasp of our subject and a new look at it.

The antiquity of the problem of regionalism could be given innumerable illustrations but let us content ourselves with one illustration in which a historian who was more than a mere chronicler looked at his region and stated the principle that he saw determining the relations among its parts. Thucydides, looking at Sparta and Athens, during the Peloponnesian War, reports the conference between the Athenians and the Melians on the Isle of Melos in 416 B.C., and puts the following words into the mouths of the Athenians:

"You know as well as we do," Thucydides has the Athenians say, "that right as the world goes is only in question between equals in power, while the strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must."

It is not necessary to make a profound study of the period of the Peloponnesian War to discover that the external tension created by Persia was necessary to overcome the internal

tension between Sparta and Athens. Or that Sparta and Athens, even while faced with the threat of Persian dominance, had a problem of dominance among themselves.

Regionalism always and everywhere presents the problem of power. And power may be more or less brutal. It may be softened and hidden, even rendered creative by custom and habit. And what are custom and habit? An age that imagines itself democratic ought to know what custom and habit are.

Custom and habit are the social arts by which people have controlled power. They are the rule of the majority over a long period of time.

Custom and habit, in spite of their contradictory nature as seen from one people to another, are expressions of natural law, are derived from the nature of things.

For nature, contrary to orthodox views among the philosophers, also contains contradictions. It would be impossible to believe that long-established custom and habit as they exist among different peoples had grown out of nature if they, too, did not contain contradictions.

To attack custom and habit as the despotism of the dead is to say that wisdom was born with the living. That they commit gross absurdities cannot be disputed. But they commit none so great as to move people everywhere to say to each other "be my brother or I will drop an atomic bomb on you." That is the contribution of the enlightenment that was to create a new and better world.

Custom and habit are not an alternative to power. There is no alternative to power. In its most elementary form, power is existence. To give up power is to give up existence. And no man knows, except as custom

(Continued on Page 27)

Passport to Asia

By CLARENCE R. DECKER

Until the grim facts of China and Korea jolted our complacency, Southeast Asia was the orphan child in our effort to strengthen the Free World. We now know that a Free Southeast Asia is indispensable to a Free World. that the region cannot remain free without assistance, and that this assistance must, in large part, rest upon an imaginative program of economic, social, and cultural cooperation, stressing a peoples-to-peoples relationship.

On my recent inspection tour for the Mutual Security Agency—my first visit since 1949—I was struck by Southeast Asia's phenomenal post-war recovery, her growing strength and stability, and her increasing influence in world affairs, but much of this improvement, we know, is simply the surface result of the recent years of relative peace. Most of the basic problems are still to be solved. The Peace Treaty with Japan, for example, is a diplomatic triumph, but Japan has yet to find relief from the explosive population pressures inside her ocean-locked economy and to restore vital relations with her none-too-hospitable neighbors in Southeast Asia. The "neutralization" of Formosa is a defensive military triumph, but we have yet to demonstrate its positive effect in restoring a Free China's prestige in Southeast Asia, or on the Mainland itself where—in terms of territory, numbers of people, and in immediate human appeal —

Soviet imperialism has delivered one of its most telling blows against the Free World. The Philippines has pulled itself out of threatened bankruptcy and political collapse with magnificent courage, but it has yet to solve the dilemma of a former colony now politically independent, but still economically dependent upon the United States. Indochina's surface economy is improving, but the country is stalemated on the battlefield with the Communist-led Viet Minh and at the conference table with the French over the burning issue of full independence; meanwhile, American aid is unjustly criticized by the Communists and many non-Communists alike (especially in India, Burma and Indonesia) for underwriting colonialism and blocking the kind of self-determination that founded our own country 186 years ago. Thailand's long political freedom has yet to be translated into meaningful social and economic progress, and Indonesia and Burma, in addition to fighting internal Communist insurgency, have yet to spell out the full implications of their "neutralism" in a world groping toward collective security.

Moreover Asia, far less than Europe, has developed little regional consciousness of her common problems and opportunities, and has found it almost impossible to forge an overall political unity out of her cultural diversity. The Western world has likewise seems unable to construct a comprehensive Far East policy. Our own country, while waiting for the Ori-

*Address delivered at the third annual general session, October 30, 1952, SELA Conference.

ent's reluctant dust to settle, has operated generally on a country-to-country, crisis-to-crisis basis. Much of our uncertainty stems from the difficulty of estimating Moscow's intentions in the Far East, of knowing whether we face further external aggression or internal subversion or both.

But of this we may be sure: America's future in one way or another is inextricably bound up with the future of Asia. Most of us forget that East and West have long been interdependent. For centuries East was the principle teacher of the West. Two thousand years ago it inspired Christianity. Twelve centuries later, when Christian Crusaders attempted to wrest the Holy Land from the Infidel, the East opened Europe's eyes to a culture five hundred years more advanced than its own. Marco Polo described part of this culture in such grandiose terms that many of his contemporaries thought him the world's biggest liar. For centuries thereafter the "wisdom of the East" commanded reverence and its fabulous riches inspired awe—and colonial greed. Arabian science, business and trade helped to prepare the way for Western science and capitalism. Columbus, seeking a new path to India, discovered America by mistake, but Americans have never quite lost the feeling that their destiny lay westward to the Far Pacific. The China trade was our first source of post-Revolutionary wealth (as Bostonians know), and Hindu theology inspired our first independent philosophy—the New England Transcendentalism of Emerson and Thoreau.

The vast industrial-social revolution of the West—with its stress upon technology and its concepts of democracy and self-determination—reversed this cultural flow. Asia invent-

ed printing, but the West invented the linotype machine. Asia invented gun powder, but the West invented the atomic bomb. Asia stressed the family and the community, but the West stressed urbanization and democratic individualism, on the one hand, and later, Marxist Collectivism, on the other. Today the two Western ideologies are spreading throughout the world in deadly conflict. One of the most explosive centers of the conflict is Southeast Asia.

Yet Americans know little about this region. To most of us Asia is Kipling's *Jungle Book*, the elephants of Thailand, the fabulous pagodas of devoutly-Buddhist Burma, the story of *Anna and the King of Siam*, and the sentimental tunes of *South Pacific*. Indeed, Southeast Asians know more about us than we know about them, but most of what they know is the wrong thing—something akin to a Hollywood version of America that has about as much to do with our real America as a Yogi or a snake-charmer has to do with modern India.

I hope that Southeast Asia will always remain a romantic region, but the "distance lends enchantment" character of the so-called Imperturbable Orient no longer exists. East and West now live in the same neighborhood. A plane leaving San Francisco one morning reaches Manila the next afternoon and short flights take the traveller to Taipei, Saigon, Bangkok, Rangoon and Djarkata (jet planes are now ready to reach it in half this time). More important they speed him to peoples who, regardless of different historical backgrounds, share basically those spiritual values we in the West so strongly cherish that we are willing to preserve them at the risk of our lives.

For understandable reasons Westerners think of Europe as the Free

World's main line of defense—and certainly it is one main line—yet exclusive emphasis on Europe would give us at best a 250-mile Maginot Line, leaving the 25,000-mile flanks of the Free World so weak and exposed that we could easily lose everything—East and West. There are respectable strategists who believe that Moscow's first line of offense, especially on the internal subversive front, is Asia rather than Europe.

Southeast Asia — which I am stretching to include Formosa, the Philippines, Indochina, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia—is a vast and colorful area about half the land size of the United States, with a larger population—175 million. The 3,000 islands of Indonesia—the sixth most populous nation in the world—stretch more than the distance from San Francisco to New York, one-seventh of the distance around the globe. The region has tremendous physical resources—95 percent of the world's raw rubber, 61 percent of its tin, and vast quantities of copra, copper, nickel, kapok, quinine, sugar, tea, hemp, pepper, and, above all, rice. It has substantial but only partly developed supplies of bauxite, manganese, tungsten, and oil. It likewise has rich untapped resources in manpower, brainpower, and culturepower. American enterprise already has large interests in Asia, and Asia's resources and produce are flowing in increasing amounts into our shops, stores, and factories. (U. S. companies at the end of 1951 owned \$8.4 billion of plants and facilities abroad. At the end of 1951 the total had reached \$14.9 billion.)

We should be less than honest if we did not admit our hope that these resources—physical and human—will more and more contribute to a dynamic free world. And we should be

less than realistic if we did not recognize that the Soviets covet this wide-open region for their authoritarian world. Already agents of the Kremlin are stirring a seething caldron that could spill over and scald the world: open warfare in Indochina; organized guerillas plundering the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia; subversive elements everywhere, including India, attempting to inject their poison.

But why, you ask, can't Southeast Asia, with its large population and rich resources, take care of itself? These are the answers:

The riptide of Japanese aggression that surged over the area during the war left a horrible toll of death, destruction, and despair in its wake. Manila and Rangoon, for example, were flattened as badly as Warsaw and Berlin. Under the Occupation, Southeast Asia resources proved rich and easy loot for the invader. Later the area was again rocked in the battles that liberated the islands and peninsulas. More death—more destruction. Finally, while the smoke of battle still hung over the jungles and cities, local wars broke out, either to wrest independence from colonial powers or to demand a thinly disguised subservience to Moscow.

The devastation from war and internal strife was aggravated by the appallingly low level of human existence throughout the area. The vast majority of the people suffer from poverty, hunger, and disease. Meanwhile, population is increasing everywhere more rapidly than are techniques for supporting it. Next year there will be twenty-five million more people in the world—with by far the greatest increase in Asia—and most of them are destined to live in want the rest of their lives. There is little or no formal education—literacy in

Indonesia is less than ten percent—but illiteracy does not blind people to the fact that some have, but that most have not. Under these circumstances, they will not choose rationally between communism and democracy. In desperation they reach out for the first crumbs that promise satisfaction of their hungers, and unhappily, these crumbs are usually Communist-inspired.

In the pandemonium and the destruction of the wars, it would have been difficult for anyone to stabilize government, repair damage, and replace poverty and economic disruption with relative prosperity, but for the peoples of Southeast Asia it was a mountainous task—one for which most of them were ill-equipped simply because they had been untrained colonial subjects for centuries. Western colonialism, unwittingly, had carried to the East its own ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and the Japanese Occupation had demonstrated once and for all the vulnerability of the "white man's burden," but neither had prepared Southeast Asians for responsible self-government. Few persons were available for even workaday functions of government—post; telegraph, telephone, water, transport, public health. Save for a few lawyers and fewer doctors, no one was qualified in public health. Laos, squeezed between the Himalayan foothills and ancient Siam, had as many kings as doctors—one monarch, one native M.D. The wonder is that these countries, most of which have won political independence within the past five years, have done as well as they have.

This was the uncertain situation when the United States, after the collapse of China and the invasion of Korea, recognized the need for action and, indeed, acted. This action proved

a major development—almost a revolution—in American foreign policy. Prior to the last War, our foreign relations were left largely to the diplomat and the soldier. Today a third person—whom we might describe rather loosely as the social economist—has been added to administer overseas economic undertakings such as the Marshall Plan, the Mutual Security Agency, the Technical Cooperation Administration, the Export-Import Banks, and the like. A practical, action man, this social economist has been assigned the task of helping to unleash the world's vast economic and human resources and to put them to work for a dynamic free society. This man—whether engineer, agriculturist, business man, banker, administration expert, or teacher—stresses "attainment" in international cooperation. The United Nations and other agencies have likewise exerted effort along social-economic lines through organizations such as FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ILO, IRO, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. The British have promoted their Colombo Plan.

The Free World is not alone in recognizing the historic necessity of this new international agent; indeed, it was not even the first. The Soviets have long known that positive action on the social-economic front often produces results of more lasting significance than are achieved on the diplomatic or military front, and they have capitalized in their own way on this line deliberately and with undeniable success.

After the collapse of China and the invasion of Korea, a Far East assistance program was established to help the countries of Southeast Asia to help themselves against external aggression and internal collapse—to

point the way to the greater use of their manpower and natural resources. Its history goes back to Secretary Marshall's "mutual help" address at Harvard on June 5, 1947, to President Truman's "Communist containment" address three months earlier, and to his "Point IV" inaugural address of 1949, calling for "a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas . . ."

These policy statements were implemented in 1948 with the Economic Cooperation Administration's programs for Europe and mainland China, under Paul Hoffman, and in 1950 with the Technical Cooperation Administration for Africa and the Near East, under the late Dr. Henry G. Bennett. (Earlier assistance programs had been started in Latin America in 1942, under Nelson Rockefeller, and in Liberia that same year.)

With the loss of mainland China in 1949, the ECA was authorized to utilize the residual funds of the China Aid Act in Southeast Asia. Late in 1951, the ECA program was transferred to the Mutual Security Agency, under W. Averell Harriman. Between June of 1950 and June of 1952 Congress appropriated some \$408 million for its work. Meanwhile the United Nations, through its various agencies, moved ahead with economic assistance. Thus for the past four years the free world, under the leadership of the United States, has sought to contain Soviet imperialism and to attain a dynamic, democratic world economy.

Our help comes only when friendly countries request it. We advise, consult, even influence—as we should—but every effort is made to avoid what

might be construed as interference in essentially internal political affairs.

The mechanics are simple. First we negotiate a bilateral agreement, a mutual undertaking, on a help-for-self-help basis, which usually requires the local government to match our contribution on a dollar for dollar basis. Often help is also extended on a loan basis through one of the international banking agencies. Next, we establish a Special Mission of experts capable of advising their opposite numbers in the local governments and helping them to operate programs they initiate. The program is country-wide in scope with the needs in all fields comprehensively surveyed and balanced against all resources on hand. It affects directly the masses of the people. It is a grass roots, peoples-to-peoples approach. It is, in part, the Point IV program in action, and I venture the prophecy that the Point IV idea will go down in history as the greatest moral concept of our century.

A considerable part of the MSA program is military, and we should indeed be foolish to ignore military security against Moscow imperialism wherever military threat exists, but we should err grievously if we put exclusive reliance upon it. There can be no real security anywhere without economic, social, and cultural security. In the battle for men's hearts and minds bread and beliefs are more important in the long run than bullets. If our objective in Southeast Asia could be reduced to one sentence, I believe it would be this: *we are trying to help the people strengthen themselves—their bodies, their minds, their ability to earn a decent living and to live a dignified life—to the end that they will be truly democratic and strong partners in the common cause of a free world.* There is no per-

suasive evidence that the peoples of Southeast Asia, given the tools and the techniques, will not take full advantage of their magnificent opportunities.

In contrast with the substantial capital outlays required for European recovery and defense, our program in Southeast Asia concentrates on technical assistance with relatively small amounts of equipment and supplies. The cost is relatively low—a little more than \$150 million this year or less than one dollar for every American. This is a substantial amount of money, but it must be seen in the light of our total defense budget. If war comes to Southeast Asia it would cost each of us far more than this amount every day. The question is not whether we can afford this insurance for our own and our children's security, but whether we can jeopardize this security by losing strategic Southeast Asia by default.

Our self-help dollars have already shown a solid return in the strengthening of free governments: minimum wage, tax, and land reform; increased productivity of agricultural products; improved public administration; the two-way flow of technicians—from the United States to assist in on-the-spot development, and to the United States for advanced study. In Indochina alone, we have twenty-one main projects for attacking disease, fifty projects for agricultural output, and thirty-five projects for public works. Free enterprise has been fostered by making raw materials available to private industries, the increased use of commercial channels in procurement, encouragement of the sale of government-owned enterprise to private ownership, and the signing of private investment guarantee agreements with various countries.

These are exciting undertakings,

even in the listing, but more exciting are the stories of Americans—our modern missionaries—out in the villages teaching the people to become their own teachers.

I shall never forget Otto Hunderwadel. We had flown from Rangoon into the unsettled mountainous region of the northern Shan States, next door to Communist China. There we visited some of the homes of over 300,000 people in 1,500 villages which have been sprayed with American-supplied DDT in a gigantic drive against debilitating malaria; we saw the new health center with its special training unit for midwives; and we inspected the agricultural center where Otto Hunderwadel works. Otto—a former Tennessee agricultural agent—was teaching Burmese farmers how to improve the quality of everything that grows there, especially rice, so necessary to the food deficit countries of Japan, the Philippines, Java, Malaya, Ceylon, and India. Hunderwadel set a brisk pace across the countryside despite an artificial leg and, practical farmer that he was, his hands often deep in the rich soil of Burma. He demonstrated to village farmers the preparation of land for wheat, the use of pesticides, the value of commercial fertilizers; he showed how fruit trees could be protected with DDT; he advised the local blacksmith how to mold plow points more efficiently. Otto died a few months ago—died literally in the harness. His many Burmese friends will miss his friendly American hand. After that trip I could better understand what the forty-three-year-old Prime Minister, U Nu, meant, when he told me that a healthy and hopeful people were the best insurance against Communism and expressed his country's deep appreciation to Burma's new American friends.

In Indonesia one thinks of Reginald Fiedler, a fishery expert from California. The vast waters of that country teem with fish, yet the protein intake of Indonesians is apallingly low. Fiedler took a long look at the problem. The result was the installation of a few Diesel engines in sail boats the Indonesians themselves built, plus seventy-five new power craft. It is estimated that the faster boats will increase the fish catch some 38,000 tons this year. In a very real sense this is the modern counterpart of the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

In Indochina there is young Dr. Warren Winkelstein teaching the people how to fight malaria, yaws, leprosy, and other dire diseases of the Far East where life does not begin at forty, but usually ends at thirty-eight. Together we visited villages near the Communist front to see a few of the newly-established dispensaries with their wonder-drugs, to inspect the health education program now serving over a million persons, and to watch MSA-trained local nurses treating patients suffering from the painful and blinding disease of trachoma. In some areas as much as 90 percent of the population is afflicted. Today we are treating 70,000 persons a month. The program is so popular that families behind the Communist lines around Hanoi sneak through for treatment. We help them for humanitarian reasons, but we know also that when they return home, as General Lenares, commander of the French forces, reminded me, they are our most powerful propaganda in the psychological war against Communism.

Psychological war inevitably brings to mind Leo Hochstetter, who accompanied us through Southeast Asia. Leo is known as the Marconi and the

Alexander Graham Bell of Indochina. That country forms an area slightly larger than Texas, half of it mountainous, populated by twenty-nine million people drawn from many ethnic groups and speaking three major languages. Most of the people are illiterate. There are few newspapers, radio sets are scarce, and the rural postal system was disrupted by the Communists. An information program was essential to combat Communist hand-to-hand propaganda, to publicize self-help techniques, to aid the Ministry of Education to communicate more effectively with their own peoples.

Leo's answers were tailored to meet the situation: air-drops of simple, colorful pamphlets over remote areas; a picture-poster wall newspaper showing concrete accomplishments; distribution of community radios to market places; mobile sound-movie trucks . . . Leo's psychological war is paying off. Communists take every opportunity to undermine him in their propaganda. Leo isn't worried: "The Commies give us free publicity," he says. "They can't propagandize against good health, better crops, or emergency relief and make it stick."

While the hot war continues in Indochina, much of our help goes to refugees. Herman Holiday, our relief chief in Indochina, personifies United States friendship to thousands of these innocent victims. The 36-year-old Negro from Indianapolis—now carrying the ball from Saigon to Hanoi instead of on Tuskegee's gridiron—still measures up to all-American standards. Six foot, four inch "Big Herman" towers high above the small-statured Indochinese, but the weary, sick and homeless who see him hard at work in their villages know his heart fits his giant stature. Mortar-fire doesn't stop Herman from getting calico, rice,

canned milk, and other relief goods to the needy—his “clients” he calls them. His sense of fair play, of protecting the man whose guard is down, and of rushing into the middle of a scramble are giving the people the will to live, the determination to fight for their freedom.

I suspect that Americans like Hunderwald, Winkelstein, Hochstetter, and Holiday are helping to bolster the morale of leaders like the young Emperor, Bao Dai, who assured us one day while we were visiting him in his mountain retreat near Bam-methout of his determination to bring social, economic, and political freedom to his people as well as security from Communism. I think they are helping Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek in Formosa to push ahead with his gigantic land reform program, and to continue his remarkable progress in building a model economy on the strategic island which can become a banner of hope throughout Asia. I have no doubt that they are strengthening President Quirino's ambition to underpin political independence in the Philippines with social and economic progress. When I visited Manila in 1949 the Communist-led Huks threatened to destroy the country and overthrow the Government. In those desperate years the army shot anyone—man, woman, or child—who was even remotely connected with the Huks. Many, perhaps most, of the Huk followers were simply starving sharecroppers, victims of the usurious money-lender and voracious absentee landowner system traditional in the Far East. Today, with limited American aid, the rich, undeveloped lands of Mindanao have been made available to Huks who surrender and agree to become peaceful homesteaders. Talking with some of these people on our trip to Mindanao, I could

better understand why the Huk problem is easing and I could appreciate President Quirino's and Defense Secretary Magsaysay's pride when they explained to me their hope to use this land reform as an example of democracy's strongest weapon against Communism.

Thus the Free World is rapidly learning that foreign policy is something more than a political or military matter, that it is basically a moral problem concerned with human dignity and self-respect. Indeed it may be said that Asia's most delicate and sensitive feels are psychological and that they center around what might be called their yearning for “equality of status.” They want their countries for their people, and they want Asia as a whole for Asians. They also want, I am sure, closer co-operation with the West, but they want it on an “equality” basis. That is why I have suggested that more personal attention from the highest officials of our government, such as periodic visits to Asia by the Secretary of State and the Director of the Mutual Security Agency, would have a salutary psychological effect. No President of the United States or Secretary of State has even visited the area. A visit to the Far East by the President-elect between the forthcoming election and the inauguration—a visit similar to that of President Hoover in the late twenties to South America and of President Roosevelt to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil in 1936—would help greatly to build a lasting good neighbor understanding between the United States and Asia.

As a matter of intelligent self-interest, we admit frankly that we need Southeast Asia's raw materials and that we do not want its vast resources and manpower turned against us, but above all we know that we

need the cultural and spiritual friendship of its people because we are citizens of the same planet and we want to keep that planet free. Whatever our faults here at home, we feel that we have carried civilization forward in our democracy, that we have gone a long way toward abolishing human slavery in both economic and political terms. The United States is not rich enough, strong enough, or wise enough to underwrite the globe—and the self-respect of foreign countries would not permit if we could—but our unprecedented position of power and prestige requires continuity and boldness in our leadership. Communism has reintroduced slavery on one

of the greatest mass scales in all history. We do not want Asia to be caught in that trap. But even as we trade American goods, services, ideas, and ideals with Asia, we know that Asia—today as in her monumental past—has rich material and spiritual resources to trade with us. In such a two-way trade, we both win and Communism loses. In the meantime, as we provide modest temporary assistance to peoples who can become our enemies or remain our friends, we know that we the benefactor will benefit as much as the beneficiary. In foreign affairs, as in life itself, bread cast upon the waters will be found after many a day.

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Some Current Delusions, or Horsefeathers in Librarianship*

By ROBERT B. DOWNS

For the benefit of anyone unfamiliar with the outlandish expression, "Horsefeathers!", perhaps it would be well to begin by defining my terms. Horsefeathers will not be found in Webster, not even in the New International unabridged second edition, but it is an Americanism that has obtained considerable vogue. Its general significance is nonsense, buncombe, or the little man who wasn't there.

An amusing example of the use of the term occurs in Eleanor Early's delightful book, *A New England Sampler*. Writing about nineteenth-century medical practices in New England, when doctors "bled" for pneumonia and "cupped" for typhoid, and midwives flourished, Miss Early quoted Dr. Charles Meigs, professor in the 1840's and 1850's at Jefferson Medical College, who declared, "I am proud to say that American women prefer to suffer the extremity of danger and pain, rather than waive those scruples of delicacy which prevent their maladies from being fully explored. I say it is evidence of a fine morality in our society." To which Miss Early retorted, "And I say, *Horsefeathers, Doctor!* You boys scared them."

On this occasion, I want to shed some light and a certain amount of heat on five specimens of delusions or horsefeathers in librarianship. All five, in my opinion, have long been in need of frank airing.

*Address delivered at the third general session, October 30, 1952, SELA Conference.

The first bunch of horsefeathers in my exhibition is the glib statement, often repeated, that books are obsolete. From various sources we hear the malicious, or at least idle, rumor that books are fast losing their popularity and may soon join the dodo or be placed in an antiquarian museum. This absurd slander is of concern to all librarians. It seems to reappear every time someone invents a spectacular new gadget — the bicycle (Sheehan in *This Was Publishing* reported that it was feared that the bicycle rage at the turn of the century would wreck the reading of books), the automobile (for similar reasons), the moving picture, the radio, television, or some form of microreproduction. The same statement was made 500 years ago by conservative scribes when John Gutenberg perfected the cheap substitute for the manuscript codex, called "printing." What are the facts?

The facts are that the American people are continuing to read books—more books than ever before. Total book sales have climbed from 460,000,000 copies in 1947 to 675,000,000 in 1951. Increases have been slow in the original edition field (i.e., books published in hard covers, to sell at an average of several dollars per copy), because of high prices. but there, too, sales exceeded the pre-war period. Trade books jumped from 102,000,000 copies in 1947 to 137,000,000 in 1951. The numerous book clubs are also in

a prosperous condition, in some cases selling hundreds of thousands of copies each month. Among these are some excellent books. For those who cannot take their literature straight, such publications as *Omnibook* and *Condensed Books*, condensing four or five novels or non-fiction works in each issue, also have sales ranging into the hundreds of thousands. Even *Life* magazine, with its 5,000,000-plus circulation, has lately found space among its pictures for a book: Ernest Hemingway's most recent opus, *The Old Man and the Sea*.

It is in the paper-bound books, selling for 25 or 35 cents each, however, that the most sensational figures are being recorded. Sales in 1950 amounted to 214,000,000 copies, increased to 231,000,000 in 1951, and in 1952 it is estimated that they will reach 250,000,000 copies. Admittedly, a high percentage of paper-bound books are trash, emphasizing sex and crime. On the other hand, as Frederick Lewis Allen points out in his new book, *The Big Change*, Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire* has sold over a half-million copies; George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four*, over three-quarters of a million; Ruth Benedict's *Patterns of Culture*, 400,000; and perhaps the most striking example of all, a translation of *The Odyssey*, with an abstract cover design, 350,000 copies. Meanwhile, magazine subscriptions and sales mount into the tens of millions, and the average circulation of that lowest denominator of our reading, daily newspapers, is 55,000,000 copies.

There is no question that Americans are reading people, just as they have always been, regardless of competing attractions. In fact it could be argued convincingly that the other attractions result, in the long run, in more rather than less reading. In

short, I am convinced that books, libraries, and librarians have a brilliant future ahead of them, and are here to stay.

The foregoing is not meant to imply that books and libraries are uninfluenced by technology. Of course they are affected, and have been throughout history. The rate of change is steadily accelerating. Books are, and doubtless will remain, basic, but nowadays we have a wide range of auxiliary devices: the documentary film, the film strip, the sound recording, the slide, the microcard, and a varied assortment of other tools to supplement the book as we have known it for the past five centuries. Perhaps we should broaden this year's ALA slogan, "Books are Basic," and say that ideas, not books alone are basic, for progressive librarians everywhere are responding to the challenge of new methods, new materials, and any other means that contribute to the dissemination of ideas.

Somewhat allied to the delusion I have just considered is a second, relating to the place of books in our society. There is a popular impression that books are harmless, innocent, and ineffective objects, full of theory and of little significance for the practical man of affairs. This statement may sound like a straw man, easy to knock down. Nevertheless, it reflects the attitude of a considerable element of the population. The general argument is that books have a place in the schools, that they are all right for children, invalids, and club women, and for recreational purposes in passing idle moments. Otherwise, they are of slight consequence. Such a point of view is responsible for the willingness of some administrators and trustees to cut library book budgets, and to feel that it doesn't make too much difference if there is a failure to ac-

quire as many books as the librarian recommends.

The question boils down to this: Are books particularly important? Do they really matter? My answer is: Books have been, and are, the most potent force in our entire culture and civilization. Bulwer-Lytton epitomized the idea well in his famous line, "The pen is mightier than the sword." As Joseph Wood Krutch wrote not long ago, "The printed word is still the most generally efficient and effective method of conveying thought or information ever invented by man, and over the largest of all fields a hundred words are often worth a thousand pictures."

History provides the best evidence in support of my contention that books are not necessarily inanimate, peaceful articles, belonging to the cloistered shades and academic quiet of monasteries, universities, and other retreats from the evil world. If we take a glance back through the past, we can see how at variance the popular misconception is with the actual facts. Let me cite some examples. Consider how the writings of Martin Luther helped to produce the Protestant Revolution; how much Tom Paine's book *Common Sense*, circulating widely through the American colonies, did in creating the American Revolution; the part played by Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in bringing on the American Civil War; the inspiration and philosophy furnished by Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* for the Russian Communist Revolution and other revolutionary movements; and the role of Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* as the bible of Nazi Germany. Numerous other instances could be mentioned, including Admiral Mahan's *The influence of Sea Power Upon History*, which has deeply influenced naval strategy and

the construction of large navies during the past fifty or sixty years; and Karl Haushofer's *Power and Earth*, which in recent times, with its theory of geopolitics, has been the inspiration of world conquest. In a different field and more constructively, there might be named Darwin's *Origin of Species*, with its tremendous impact on science. A less well-known case, but one which led to immense consequences, is that of Mahatma Ghandi, who as a young man in South Africa read Henry Thoreau's *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience*, and was thereby inspired for his later campaign in India, a campaign which ended in India gaining her independence from Britain.

Throughout history, whenever dictators and other tyrants have wanted to suppress opposition and to kill ideas, their first thought, almost invariably, has been to destroy the books, and frequently their authors. These despots have recognized the enormous power of books and were fully conscious of the explosive forces they contain. Of course, the influence of books has at times been evil rather than beneficent. They can be forces for bad as well as for good. My point here, however, is not to try to measure moral values, but to show that the product with which we as librarians are dealing is a dynamic, vital material, capable of changing the direction of history.

My third example of horsefeathers in librarianship is the statement, also often reiterated, that our professional associations, in particular the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association, are too big and inflexible, and therefore unresponsive to the needs and wishes of their members. In round numbers, the ALA now has a membership of 20,000 and the SLA some 5,000 members.

This little piece of nonsense might be examined from several points of view.

First, let's take a look at other national organizations of professional people. In an area somewhat related to our own, the National Education Association has 465,000 members, or roughly seventeen times as many as the ALA and SLA combined. In a more restricted field, the American Chemical Society has a membership of 66,000, while the American Association for the Advancement of Science counts 48,000. More nearly comparable, as professional societies, would be the American Medical Association, with 148,000 members, and the American Bar Association, with over 40,000 dues-paying constituents. Further removed, the National Association of Manufacturers reports 450,000, and the National Grange 800,000 members. These figures make the ALA and SLA look diminutive.

Examining our statistics from another point of view, what is the potential membership of library professional organizations? The U. S. Census Bureau is tardy, as usual, with its reports on occupations, but the Service to Libraries Section of the U. S. Office of Education has supplied me with some figures, showing that, as of January 1, 1952, nearly 70,000 persons were engaged in library work in the United States, over 50,000 in in professional or sub-professional jobs. That is to say, the largest of our library associations has less than one-half of its potential membership. Rather than being too large, the ALA should have a minimum of 40,000 members. Perhaps we ought to insist upon a closed shop or union shop as a condition for employment in libraries. One difficulty, I suspect, is that we have not made membership in our library associations as much of a symbol of acceptability and respect-

ability as have some other professions. There is probably no more than a fraction of medical men of the country outside the AMA, and few lawyers not belonging to the American Bar Association.

Turning to another facet of this question about the size of membership, it is suggested occasionally that the library profession would be better off if we divided the ALA and SLA into thirty or forty smaller, more specialized societies, each completely independent and guiding its own destinies. Aside from the dangers of extreme specialization and inevitable overlapping of functions. I suggest that the loss of national influence which would result from such a step would be an even greater peril. For some horrible examples, turn to the political arena. Why doesn't France have a stable government? Because there are 21 parties in the French National Assembly, and no one of them is large enough or strong enough to form anything but a shaky, uncertain government, likely to topple at any moment. Why have radical parties in the United States never had more than limited success? Because, when you have two radicals you probable have two parties, and with splinter groups flying off in all directions, they naturally lack power and influence. Could you get any Democrat or any Republican to admit that his party is too large? Of course not. The reason why the Democratic and the Republican have been the dominant parties in the United States since the Civil War is that they represent an amalgam of many interests, often having to compromise differences, but generally representative of majority opinion. I am convinced that only through such a united front can libraries and librarians exercise the kind of influence we would like for

them to have—socially, educationally, politically, morally, and every other way.

One more angle on this horsefeather is the argument that the ALA and SLA are too big to take care of specialized interests. That criticism scarcely has a leg to stand on. Look at the SLA, with its twenty-six city and state chapters, its twelve divisions dealing with specialized subject areas, and its numerous committees. Or at the ALA, with its seven major divisions, various sections, round tables, boards and committees, and its close affiliations with some seventy local, state, and regional associations throughout the United States and Canada. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to think of any segment of librarianship without a voice in these comprehensive organizations. In the unlikely event that anyone has been overlooked, a small group of like-minded members can easily make themselves heard and arrange to have a committee set up to provide for their particular needs.

A fourth popular delusion or class of horsefeathers is more personal in nature. This is the belief that librarians cannot read or write, and know only the outsides of books. There is an insinuation here, though perhaps not a direct charge, that librarians are illiterate; otherwise, the critics suggest, we would take more interest in knowing what is between the covers of the books we handle.

Evidence to refute this calumny are all around us. How could our thousands of able reference librarians carry on their jobs without the most thorough knowledge of the contents of books? Not only must they have read, but they must retain an almost uncanny memory of everything they peruse and where they saw it. Tomorrow, next week, or next year,

someone will come along and ask questions for which the information will be needed. Then, there are the thousands of special librarians, serving business, industry, medicine, law, and a multitude of other specialized interests, who are accustomed to having at their fingertips a vast array of facts and figures on the most unexpected and unlikely subjects. Their backgrounds have been acquired through a minute acquaintance with books, journals, pamphlets, and unpublished data. These reference and special librarians would hardly last twenty-four hours in their positions without a comprehensive familiarity with the printed word.

One could go on to other groups of librarians and find similar situations. A top-notch acquisitions librarian, a first-class subject cataloger and classifier must know far more than the outside covers of books to perform competently. In the catalog departments of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, or large university libraries, for example, one would find gathered linguists and subject experts whose erudition would stand comparison with most university teaching departments.

In our library school faculties, also, are some individuals whose appreciation and understanding of literature, in a broad sense, is most impressive. I have in mind such persons as Helen Haines, Anne M. Boyd, and John Cleavinger, whose teachings have inspired generations of students with a genuine enthusiasm for good books. Because they have guided beginning librarians, who in turn have later guided the reading of innumerable library users, their influence has extended far beyond the students with whom they have had direct contacts.

But, you say, these librarians I

have been talking about are on the receiving end of books. That is, I may have proved that librarians can read, but what proof is there that they can write? The witnesses I have put on the stand to support this contention are equally convincing.

Consider, first, our library professional literature. Both the quality and quantity of professional writing by librarians are rising steadily. From the point of view of literacy, I believe such journals as *College and Research Libraries*, *Library Quarterly*, *Library Trends*, and *ALA Bulletin* compare favorably with professional periodicals in other fields. In depth and substances, likewise, there is no reason for us to accept a back seat. Of course, there are dull articles, threshing over old straw, belaboring the obvious, and making little contribution to knowledge, but in what field is that not true? The general average is going up year by year, as you will agree, if you examine some of our library literature of a generation ago. Much of the improvement can be attributed to such southern writers as Louis R. Wilson, A. F. Kuhlman, Guy R. Lyle, Lawrence Thompson, Louis Shores, Jerrold Orne, and other prolific contributors. If a profession is to be measured by the maturity of its literature, as I think it should be, then librarianship is rapidly coming of age.

In non-professional writing, too, librarians have made a place for themselves. In *belles-lettres*, for example, we have produced such novelists as Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Margaret Widdemer, Paul Horgan, and William Ready; such literary essayists as Lawrence Clark Powell, Fannie Ratchford, Edmund Pearson, and Theodore Koch; for children's literature, Elizabeth Janet Gray; for American folklore, William Stanley Hoole. Among eminent historians of

the past or present, we can claim Justin Winsor, Paul Angle, Stanley Pargellis, Randolph Adams, Louis Wright, and Julian Boyd. Additional fields are also well represented. There might be cited, among writers, the anthologist and novelist, Burton E. Stevenson; the genealogist, Gilbert Doane; the floriculturist, Sidney Mitchell; the encyclopedist, Louis Shores; the great bibliographers, Wilberforce Eames, Charles Evans, George Watson Cole, and Lawrence C. Wroth; and such versatile contributors to a variety of fields as Fremont Rider and Lawrence Thompson. This list could be extended almost indefinitely.

The point might well be made that our first responsibility as librarians is to write on library subjects, to enrich the literature of our own profession. After all, few of us depend upon writing for a livelihood, as do thousands of professional authors. Perhaps we would be taking the bread out of the mouths of the professionals if we competed with them. All I have tried to demonstrate here is that librarians *are* literate people.

The fifth and last bouquet of horsefeathers I would like to disinfect and to deodorize is of similar character. This is the hoary tradition among the ignorant and uninformed that all librarians are recluses, introverts, and dowdy old maids, male and female. Responsibility for the origin of this slanderous falsehood could hardly be traced to any one source. Cartoonists, novelists, playwrights, moving picture scenario writers, and others of that ilk have had a hand in it, though Hollywood has partially redeemed itself in the past few years by several films in which a librarian is cast in the role of the beautiful heroine. The composite picture of a librarian that has been built up in the popular mind

is of an old sour-puss, somewhat past middle age, who jumps if a pin drops in her library, who hasn't changed her hair-do or the length of her skirts for the past forty years, who places all possible obstacles in the way of anyone who wants to use her books, who is deeply humiliated if anyone finds a misplaced comma or period on one of her catalog cards, who removes from the library, or locks up, any books that might inadvertently mention the facts of life or contain a naughty word, and who is more zealous in collecting two-cent fines than in inculcating her patrons with a love of literature.

There is the caricature. Now, let's look at the record, as a well-known statesman was wont to remark. Among the 12,000 libraries and 70,000 librarians in the United States, there are undoubtedly some who would fit the caricature, just as there are queer doctors, lawyers, and engineers in other professions. The real composite figure, however, is a far different creature.

Those of you who attended the SLA meeting at the Hotel Statler in New York last May or the ALA conference at the Waldorf-Astoria in July, think back to the general appearance of those representative groups: smartly-dressed women, many of them beautiful—or as beautiful as the best beauticians, cosmetologists, and couturiers could make them—paraded up and down the lobbies, often on the arms of equally handsome and well-groomed male librarians. Together they might well have stepped straight from the fashion pages of *Vogue* and *Esquire*. They were not merely beautiful, for they could talk intelligently and interestingly about the latest literary movements, the theatre, and modern art. Many of them had traveled and had some facility with foreign lan-

guages, giving the groups a cosmopolitan air. Their first love and their abiding interest, though, were not in New York. Unless they happened to belong there, but in the library user, patron or reader back home. All the numerous programs, directly or indirectly, were centered around ways and means of helping the library's clientele. Though not as noisy as an American Legion or DAR convention, the librarians were friendly, sociable people, with confidence in themselves, enjoying square dancing and other human relationships. In short, they impressed an observer as anything except dwellers in ivory towers.

But all this is rather general. Why not cite specific instances? The case study method has been found useful by lawyers, and it may have application here. Let me drive my point home by selecting two dozen librarians, twelve women and twelve men, to refute the misleading caricature I described for you. That ought to be large enough sample to satisfy Dr. Gallup. The women are: Julia Bennett, ALA Washington Office; Dorothy Crosland, Georgia Institute of Technology; Dorothy Drake, Scripps College; Loleta Fyan, Michigan State Library; Gertrude Gscheidle, Chicago Public Library; Flora Belle Ludington, Mount Holyoke College; Marian McFadden, Indianapolis Public Library; Lucile Morsch, Library of Congress; Florrinell Morton, Louisiana State University; Jane Wilson, Durham Elementary School Libraries; Amy Winslow, Enoch Pratt Library; and Carma Zimmerman, California State Library.

Here are women who are top-flight administrators, warm human personalities, charming companions, at ease in any gathering, attractive in appearance, clear thinkers, public speakers of ability, and with other qualities

that would have made them successful in any field they entered. My twelve men are: Verner Clapp, Library of Congress; John Cory, New York Public Library; Jack Dalton, University of Virginia; Luther Evans, Library of Congress; Clarence Graham, Louisville Free Library; Harold Hamill, Los Angeles Public Library; John Henderson, Los Angeles County Library; Jack Moriarty, Purdue University; Francis St. John, Brooklyn Public Library; John Settlemayer, Atlanta Public Library; Ralph Shaw, United States Department of Agriculture; and Ralph Ulveling, Detroit Public Library.

These men are essentially extroverts, dynamic personalities, gregarious, masculine, apparently possessed of inexhaustible energy, natural-born leaders and doers, fertile of ideas, with restless temperaments, and capable of juggling a dozen balls in the air at one time. Can anyone who knows them doubt that they could have become high-powered executives in business, industry, politics, or practically any other career? It is our good fortune that these twenty-four and others like them have come and are coming into the library profession.

And, who says that there are no red blooded, he-man librarians? If athletic prowess may be accepted as

partial rebuttal to this absurd charge, consider such stalwart specimens as Keyes D. Metcalf, Harvard University, star tackle on a championship Oberlin College football team; Francis St. John, Brooklyn Public Library, outstanding tackle on the Amherst College football team; William Jesse, University of Tennessee, versatile right or left end on one of Transylvania University's most successful football teams; Benjamin Powell, Duke University, a consistent winner in the 100 and 220-yard dashes on the Duke varsity track team; Arthur McAnally, University of Oklahoma, an outstanding tennis player at Oklahoma in his undergraduate days; and, Robert Miller, Indiana University, who plays a near professional game of golf, shooting regularly in the low 70's.

There is scarcely any necessity to try to draw conclusions from these researches into some current delusions or horsefeathers in librarianship. For the good of the profession, I think we should not ignore such erroneous and often harmful misconception when they become prevalent. The best defense is to attack, and when we hear of mistaken notions floating around, let's bring out the celebrated old American folk hero, the Fool-killer, and liquidate them.

(Continued from Page 10)

and habit tell him, how to limit his power to that which is necessary to maintain dominance over the space he occupies. The farmer who feels safe only if he can get title to the land bordering on his farm is a true representation of all of us, individually and collectively.

So regionalism, uncontrolled by custom and habit, is sheer power. Take custom and habit away, and we see the end:

Force should be right; or rather
right and wrong,
Between whose endless jar justice
resides,
Should lose their names, and so
should justice too.
Then everything includes itself in
power,
Power into will, will into appetite,
And appetite, an universal wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and
power,
Must make perforce an universal
prey,
And last eat up himself.



Southeastern Library Association

EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, ATLANTA

Headquarters' Page . . .

Renewals of membership in SELA are currently the most important item of business at SELA Headquarters. The Association does not exist except in its membership, and, to be effective in its service for libraries and individuals, the Association must have a continuing membership. The work of SELA goes on in the years in which we do not meet almost as much as in the years in which we hold biennial conventions. Urge your librarian friends who have not sent in their dues for 1953 to do so as soon as possible. Time and money are saved by not having to get out repeated notices of membership renewals overdue. Personal memberships are still only \$2.00 for librarians who are members of their state association or of ALA, \$3.00 for others.

SELA's request for funds from the Ford Foundation has been rejected. The President, however, has not

given up hope that eventual aid in the development of Southeastern libraries will be made possible by the Ford Foundation.

"It is with pride," writes an Alabama librarian, "that I accept your invitation to become a member of the Southeastern Library Association and to participate in the great regional movement for the development of libraries and librarianship in the Southeast." Such letters as this are equally the pride of SELA headquarters.

Richard B. Harwell, Executive Secretary of SELA, represented the Association at the meeting of the Southern Humanities Conference in Knoxville April 10 and 11. Lawrence S. Thompson, Director of at the University of Kentucky, is Secretary of the Conference.

—RICHARD B. HARWELL
Executive Secretary

Editorial Announcement

The editor realizes that the sensibilities of serial and binding librarians may be offended by the change in format of the *Southeastern Librarian*; however, he feels justified in doing so because of the substantial savings in cost of printing and the added appeal to some national advertisers. The same amount of space in the new size will accommodate more words than in the old and certain advertisers like to furnish plates of a uniform size for use in several periodicals, the larger size being commonly used.

Suggestions are earnestly invited regarding the type of articles and news, the arrangement, and general appearance of the journal.



... VARIA

PERSONAL

Louise Richardson, after many years of fruitful service as librarian of Florida University, will retire from that position on July 1; however, she will remain on the staff in another capacity.

Norman L. Kilpatrick will replace Miss Richardson. He went to Florida on April 1 and is working on plans for a new building. Mr. Kilpatrick is a native of Connecticut, holds the A.B. and A.M. degrees from Brown University, and secured his library school education at Columbia. He went to Florida from the assistant librarianship of Iowa State University. His earlier experience included teaching, and several years on the staff of the Brown University Library.

DeLyle P. Runge, formerly assistant director of the Grand Rapids Public Library, became librarian of the St. Petersburg Public Library on March 1. Mr. Runge is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Edith Hogue, formerly of Hagerstown, Indiana, is now librarian of the West Palm Beach Memorial Library.

John Marshall, Florida State University, '51, was appointed reference librarian at Clemson College on October 6, 1952. He succeeded J. Mitchell Reames who is now assistant librarian in charge of readers' services at Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

On November 27, 1952, a testimon-

ial dinner for Ludie J. Kinkead, retiring curator of the Filson Club, Louisville, was held at the Arts Club. Speakers included Lawrence Thompson, Edna J. Grauman, Margie Helm, Jacqueline Bull, and Mrs. Frank Moore.

Mildred Moore of the Reference Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is now engineering librarian at the University of Kentucky.

The librarian of the newly established medical school of the University of Miami is Marcella Glasgow. She went to this position from the Vanderbilt University Medical Library.

L. Griffin Copeland has succeeded Elizabeth Calloway as librarian of Florida Christian College in Tampa.

James Isaac Copeland was appointed librarian of the Peabody College Division of the Joint University Library last fall. He replaced John E. Burke, who resigned in order to continue work toward the doctorate at Peabody. Mr. Copeland, a native of South Carolina, holds degrees from Presbyterian College and Peabody and has the resident requirements completed for the doctorate at North Carolina. He has been librarian of Furman University, Presbyterian College, and Head of the Division of Government Documents at the University of North Carolina.

Myrl Ebert has been appointed librarian of the Division of Health Affairs at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

James Nicholson is director of the

Baptist collection of the Wake Forest College Library.

Mildred Jordan, librarian of the Abner W. Calhoun Medical Library of Emory University, will spend three months in Europe in the spring and summer of 1953 to participate in the program of the first International Congress of Medical Librarianship in London during July. She will return to Emory to teach a course in medical librarianship during the second half of the summer school in the Emory University Division of Librarianship.

Mrs. Thomas R. Jackson, graduate of the Emory Division of Librarianship, has become librarian of the School of Education Library at the University of South Carolina.

Z. T. Kyle became supervisor of School Libraries and Textbooks in the Virginia Department of Education on November 1, 1952. The appointment was occasioned by the retirement of C. W. Dickinson, Jr. Mr. Kyle has been on the staff of the Department since 1946, going to it from the principalship of the Andrew Lewis High School in Salem, Virginia.

Mrs. Alice Pearce was appointed consultant in Instructional Materials in the Florida State Education Department last September. Previously she was librarian of the high school in Wauchula, Florida.

School librarians of the Southeast, and especially those of Alabama, are becoming increasingly proud of Sybil Baird with each new issue of *School Libraries*, the official publication of the American Association of School Librarians. As editor, Miss Baird is performing a fine service. She is librarian of the Indian Springs School at Helena, Alabama.

Juanita DeVette is librarian of the Florida State University Demonstration School. She replaced the former Jean McCaless, who was married on

December 22 to Ralph C. Williams and now lives in St. Petersburg.

Martha Crowell resigned on March 1 as librarian of the Public Library, Concord, N. C. She has since been married and now lives in Munsing, Michigan.

Elizabeth Plexico, assistant librarian in Concord for six years, has replaced Miss Crowell.

Verna Nistendirk of Kennett, Missouri, became the Field Representative of the Alabama Public Library Service Division on January 2. Miss Nistendirk has formerly served on the staffs of the Kansas City Public Library, the St. Louis Public Library, and the Missouri State Library. She is a graduate of Southeast Missouri State College, of the Peabody College Library School, and holds a Master's Degree in Library Science from Columbia University.

William Eldon McLennan of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been appointed head of the new Fine Arts and Audio-Visual Department of the Atlanta Public Library and began his duties on October 1. Mr. McLennan is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Earlier he had served as librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society Library and of the Minnesota Law Library.

Josephine Crouch has been appointed librarian of the Aiken County Library, Aiken, S. C. Miss Crouch is a graduate of Emory and for the past several years has been engaged in school library work.

Ellen Perry, for many years librarian of the Public Library, Greenville, S. C., retired last June. Charles E. Stowe has succeeded her.

Mrs. Joella Neel has been appointed librarian of the Newberry-Saluda (South Carolina) Library.

James Pickering, a graduate of Emory, left the University of North

Carolina Library last summer to become librarian of the Carnegie Library, Sumter, S. C.

Effective December 1, 1952, Mary Jenkinson succeeded Mrs. Helen Kittrell as librarian of the Fontana Regional Library, Bryson City, N. C. Mrs. Kittrell accepted a position as librarian of the five county regional library with headquarters in Clinton, Tennessee.

The November 14, 1952, issue of the *Raleigh News and Observer* featured Chalmers G. Davidson, librarian of Davidson College, as the *Tar Heel of the Week*.

Mrs. Morgan Harper of Fredericksburg, Virginia, accepted the position of librarian of the Public Library, Wilmington, N. C., on July 1, 1952. She went to Wilmington from Mary Washington College where she had been circulation librarian and instructor in art history.

Stanley L. West, director of the University of Florida Libraries, attended the Caribbean Seminar on Adult Education held at Kingston, Jamaica, last September. He served as chairman of the library section of the Seminar.

Thomas H. English, long chairman of the faculty library committee at Emory University, is on leave to do research and writing and to study library organization in various college and university libraries.

Neal Austin resigned as librarian of the Union County Public Library, Monroe, N. C., to become librarian of the High Point Public Library, effective September 1, 1952.

ACQUISITIONS

Mrs. Horace Hammond and her daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Collins, have presented the Birmingham Public Library with funds to have a Gerstenslager bookmobile constructed on an

International truck chassis. However, they did not stop with donating money for the bookmobile, and added \$3000 to stock it with new books.

The Rowan Public Library, Salisbury, N. C., has been given \$500 by Glenn Ketner, a local businessman. The contribution will be used toward the development of a new program in the field of audio-visual education. This and previous donations make a total of \$10,053.73 which individuals and organizations have contributed to the library since construction was begun on the new building.

Among a collection of newspapers recently given to the University of Georgia Libraries were volumes of the *Cassville Standard* for 1857, 1858, and 1859. This title is of particular interest because Cassville, a thriving town before the Civil War, was burned by Sherman's troops and never rebuilt.

The University of Miami Library has acquired the private collection of Longfellow material accumulated by Thomas DeValcourt, curator of Craigie House in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There are nearly 2,000 books by and about Longfellow, including 150 different editions or printings of *Evangeline* and 76 of *Hiawatha*.

The University of Kentucky Libraries have acquired the Grahamton Mills records from the famous textile mills of Meade County, Kentucky. It is one of the most significant bodies of material in existence on the history of the textile industry in the South.

The personal research library of Thomas Dixon, author of *The Clansman* and other novels treating the Reconstruction Era, has been acquired by the Gardner-Webb College of Boiling Springs, North Carolina.

Dr. J. C. Pass Fearrington, Winston-Salem, has presented his personal

library, consisting of books and journals in the field of medicine, to the library of the Division of Health Affairs at the University of North Carolina. The collection is valued at \$15,000.

BUILDINGS

On May 23, 1952, the Board of Trustees of the Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Library purchased three buildings adjoining the main library building in Charlotte. The acquisition of this property increases the usable square footage available for the proposed new building from 19,126 square feet to 30,711. In December, 1952, bond issues were approved to finance a library development program. As a result, \$1,600,000 will be spent for a new main library building, three branch libraries in the city, and branches in the five incorporated towns in the county. The library board has already drafted preliminary plans for the new building in Charlotte.

Bids were opened on January 28, 1953, in High Point, North Carolina, for a new library which will cost approximately \$150,000. It is anticipated that the building will be completed by early fall.

The Calhoun County Library in St. Mathews, South Carolina, has secured a handsome old home and funds for its complete restoration and renovation into a modern county library library building. The architect's plans have been completed and work on the building is underway.

The Kershaw County Library of Camden, South Carolina, is completing the construction of a new branch building for Negroes.

The Lee County Library, Bishopville, South Carolina, will soon begin construction of a new library building which was made possible through the bequest of a friend of the library.

In Eastman, Georgia, the Dodge County Library has moved into its attractive new building which was erected in the city park by the County Board of Education. It is a one story "ranch type" library with large window spaces for ample daylight and informal inside arrangement. The book capacity is around 20,000 volumes.

The Mercer University Library at Macon, Georgia, is being enlarged with an addition of an area of 950 square feet. Work was begun in September and is just about completed.

A library building for the Bessie Tift College has been authorized by the Board of Trustees and will be completed by the opening of the fall term of 1953. The book capacity will be about 40,000 volumes, double that of the present quarters.

The work on the new library at the University of Georgia has been completed and the stacks, equipment, and furniture are being installed. Plans are being made to move into it during the interim between the spring quarter and summer school. A joint dedication with the Georgia Institute of Technology is being planned for November 19, 20 and 21. The Tech library will be completed during the fall.

A \$250,000 addition and the remodeling of the library of Memphis State College is nearing completion. The new part of the building consists of two wings, one to provide additional seating space for reference and periodical use and the other for stack space.

The new library of the oldest institution of higher education in the West and the second oldest in the South, Transylvania College, is nearing completion. It will be open for use this fall.

The reserve, reference, periodical,

and science reading rooms of the McKissick Memorial Library of the University of South Carolina will be air-conditioned in the near future. The reading rooms of the Law School Library and the Education Library will also have air-conditioning equipment installed in time for use this summer.

THIS AND THAT

The Chattanooga Public Library and the Adult Education Council of the Chattanooga area have jointly established a preview center for the Film Council of America. Ten films on the same subject are previewed each month, the first group having been received last November.

The South Carolina State Library Board reports that the income of public libraries in South Carolina has increased 332 per cent during the past nine years.

Big plans are being made for the extension of public library service in Kentucky. The plan, sponsored jointly by the Friends of Kentucky Libraries and the Kentucky Library Association, had its inception at the last conference of the Association. Harry W. Schacter, President of Kaufman-Straus Company in Louisville, attended a meeting of the Friends of Kentucky Libraries, and was so impressed by the bookmobile pictures in a small brochure published by them, that he was inspired to plan a campaign to widen the scope of Kentucky's bookmobile activities to the extent that all of Kentucky's rural citizens might enjoy the benefits of mobile library service. A preliminary survey will be made to determine the needs and probable costs as a basis for a campaign to solicit gifts of one hundred bookmobiles with one complement of books for each from large industrial firms. The Kentucky General Assembly, which con-

venes next January, will be asked for the funds necessary to finance the purchase of a backlog of books and the additional administrative costs for the Library Extension Division. Each county or regional unit will be expected to provide maintenance for the bookmobile, library quarters, and the salary of the librarian-driver.

At the beginning of the spring quarter, Florence State Teachers College began an undergraduate program in education for school librarianship. The three major phases of the program include: 1) courses in library science for prospective school librarians; 2) library education for non-library school personnel; and 3) in-service education in school library service for both librarians and non-library school personnel in the region served by the College. Fannie Schmitt, who has been School Libraries Consultant in the Alabama State Department of Education since September, 1943, has joined the College faculty to provide leadership in developing the program.

The Northcentral Library Assistants Association was organized at Grenada, Mississippi, on January 10.

Student library assistants representing the high schools in the Fifth District held an organizational meeting on March 6 in connection with the meeting of the Library Section of the Georgia Education Association.

A school library conference sponsored by the Florida State Department of Education and Florida State University was held in Tallahassee on January 30-31. The theme of the conference was "New Developments in School Library Service." Out-of-state consultants were: Frances Henne, University of Chicago; Laura Martin, University of Kentucky; and Fannie Schmitt, Alabama State Department of Education.

On December 9-10 and 12-13, Alabama school librarians again held successful fall work conferences, the first at Troy State Teachers College and the other at Florence State Teachers College. The theme was "Books are Basic," and was a direct follow-up of the conferences last year on the theme, "The School Library, a Materials Center." As consultant for the December conferences, Nora Beust gave the two groups much help and inspiration. The programs included discussions of such problems as: Adult Books for Older Adolescents, Books for Reluctant Readers, Books to Help Build International Understanding, Books to Help Boys and Girls with Their Personal Problems. An important aspect of the conferences was a display of books in the areas suggested by the people in attendance.

Book selection and ordering clinics for school and public librarians, teachers and instructional supervisors were held in ten centers in Georgia last fall. The attendance was approximately 700 and everyone had an opportunity to examine new books and to discuss book selection and ordering practices. These clinics were conducted by the library personnel of the State Department of Education.

The School Librarian's Section of the Virginia Education Association, at its meeting on October 24th, 1952, voted to establish a scholarship for young women interested in becoming school librarians and desiring to attend either Longwood College or Madison College. The scholarship is to be known as the Charles W. Dickinson, Jr., Scholarship. The following committee was appointed to work out the details of the scholarship and to report at the next meeting of the section: Julia Frances Robinson, Petersburg, chairman; Ethel Leigh Joyner, Arlington; Felsie Riddle, Martins-

ville; Beverly Ruffin, Longwood College; and Joe Kraus, Madison College.

A television set has been added to the library at West Tallahatchie (Mississippi) High School. It was installed in time for the students to see the inauguration of President Eisenhower.

Four hundred Jefferson County student library assistants recently visited the University of Alabama as a recruiting project.

During the coming summer quarter, the Division of Librarianship of Emory University will offer courses prerequisite to the graduate program, a special program for school librarians, and a course in medical librarianship. The visiting faculty members will be Kathleen Fletcher, Mary Anne Kernan, Kathryn Oller, Vivian C. Prince, and Mildred Jordan. Evalene P. Jackson and Clyde Pettus of the regular faculty will be on leave during the summer.

The University of Kentucky Library School is to offer the M.S. in L.S. degree in addition to the A.M. degree. Paul M. Winkler and Roscoe M. Pierson will be visiting instructors for the 1953 summer school.

The Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., will hold a workshop for trained librarians from July 21 through August 1, 1953. East Carolina College will conduct a workshop for elementary school librarians throughout the second part of the summer session. Azile Wofford and Guy Lyle will teach in the University of North Carolina Library School during the summer.

Summer programs on the undergraduate level to train teacher-librarians are scheduled at the University of Tennessee, East Tennessee State College, Austin Peavy State College, and the Agricultural and Industrial State University. A full graduate profes-

sional program with twenty-three courses directed by twelve faculty members are to be offered by the Peabody Library School.

A recent undertaking of the Athens (Georgia) Regional Library was a Parliamentary Law Clinic conducted by Robert G. Stephens, a local lawyer and a member of the State Legislature. Civic leaders who have the responsibility for conducting meetings were invited to attend and to bring other members of their organization with them. More than thirty persons were present. The meeting was so successful that Sarah Maret, the director, has been asked to continue this type of service to civic leaders.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Several libraries have issued handbooks. Among them are: Mississippi State College, for use in freshman orientation week; Davidson College, a revised edition with perforated sheets for "Library Exercises" at the end; and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, an illustrated guide for distribution to freshmen.

The Library Science Department of Mississippi State College for Women has published a bulletin on *Careers in Library Science for Women*.

The annual bulletin on *Writings on Kentucky History* is available on application to the University of Kentucky Library. Also available from Kentucky is an exhaustive *catalogue raisonnee* of the works of Victor Hamner which was compiled by Carolyn Reading.

The Emory University Library

published early in January *Asa Griggs Candler, Coca-Cola and Emory College* as the second number in the seventh series of its *Sources and Reprints*." The pamphlet is edited by Charles Howard Candler and tells of the earliest endeavors of his father, Asa G. Candler, with both Coca-Cola and Emory. It includes a facsimile printing of the earliest known letter concerning Coca-Cola.

The promising career of George F. Bentley, assistant to the librarian, University of North Carolina, was cut short by his untimely death in an automobile accident on the night of March 26.

George, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, earned the A.B. degree at Vanderbilt University, and the B.S. in L.S. at Peabody College. Following graduation he was an assistant in the Nashville Public Library for five years, on the staff of the Vanderbilt University Library for three years, supervisor of the Tennessee Historical Records for two years, and librarian of the Junior College at Louisiana State University for one year.

At this point his library career was interrupted by service in the Army. For three years he served with the Military Intelligence, and held a captaincy in the active reserves at the time of his death. After being discharged from the Army, George went to the University of North Carolina as head of the circulation department and served in that capacity for four years. In April, 1951, he was promoted to the position of assistant to the librarian.

To Southeastern Librarians:

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